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OWANDA: Alorming, December 3, 1853.

## Selected Poetry.

HE BURIAL OF LOVE. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, ved made, at shut of day, river rulted away, sad brows and raven hair, s pale and both were fair.

es, they sang, being flowers unblowi blo ms of name unknown; ne sprays from wood and wild,

thadly, while ye weep, it hath may seem like sleep, hands in sign of rest, lands, across his breast.

s grate where violets hide, were strew the rivulet's side. s in the misty spring .k.es mi summer sing.

mas ve lay him low. h - loosened bow, and around ses in sport he bound.

e arn him long, and miss a ethic ready kiss, in the feet.

werene and high. that young eye. erns till the heart and and-and tears will start. so at I shall fall to dust,

gar we waste with rust, re that earth can claim. dary and a name. art shall dwell,

. starrow cell; now we hade from men. ground, shall live again.

ose chals a form of light. n. en and purer sight, ernal glory stand, nearest God's right hand.

## Susquebanua Callen.

. . .

THIS INDIAN AND PIONEER HISTORY emn League! from ancient seats ites like autumn leaves away. records of heroic feats, ces of your former sway.

Hosmen. imbers of this title, attention has he seil during the revolutionary prect appreciation of the Indian where New York, as connected with -1, it is indispensable to take a curregeneral history of that remarkable acital confederacy whose possassions gory were within what are now known

otheriselves, was A-ko-no-shi-om Lengte. To the early Dutch set ey were known as the Maquais and miss as the Free Nations iaks, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senehe year 1714, when the live na amed, received into the confederacy is a inte whose possessions, at the 's explorations in Virginia and the (1697-9) were found the peninand Chesapeake bays lean and from that point, they settled w kuthin the limits of North are inted to leave there, and being Alghithe protection of the Five ceied dem into their legge, un-Alter this accession, the property styled, by the English,

French settlers, and those untiring missionaries of the society of the taversed every part of our State at air entier the Cross could be successfully I be natives they were known as the regration of the six tribal sovereign was wegenerally obtained, and is ali applied.

the the Tuscaroras were excluded theres enjoyed by the other memtheracy, it is supposed by some that sequered by the Five Nations, and emerely tributaries, being admitted he confederacy from motives of poli-1901s were in the practice of exacting me from conquered tribes, hoping thus and strengthen their already widely As an equivalent for such exaction. I, for the protection of their tributs e shield of the confederacy whenev ofel and was required. The Roman malar in its exaction of tribute from

suces, extending, in teturn, protecs are, that the original Five Nations secaroras as relatives, and adopted Fit league from sympathy and considod, after their expulsion from North mage of the Tuscaroras being slederacy, would seem to confirm the nship and origin from a common more reasonable conclusion is, that m the South, they sought the protection 015, as well on account of their imperi-

of this tribe, then living on the Eas- est is signified on the map. His limbs are of huge

of a similar name, which empties into the east side of that bay, and is identical with, either the one on the peninsala now called the Choptank, or perhaps the Nanticoke.

The annual national councils of the Iroquois were held at Onondaga, that being the most central point, and altho' some of the tribes belonging to the league lived remote from that place-the Senecas on the Genesee and along the shore of Lake Erje, the Mohawks in the valley of the Mohawk and along the Hudson; still these tribes, as well as all the others, but probably rel; ing upon their almost superhuman were uniformly represented at the general Council proportions and strength, although much their infe-Fire. Until the confederacy was weakened by the steadily increasing and corrupting influence of their ance with Iroquois. white neighbors, the decrees of the council were law to the confederates and those whom they had placed under tribute.

The Iroquois thus acted with an unity and signal success which made them powerful and leared by the Algonquin races of the North, the giant Susquehanna Indians near the mouth of our river, and at the head of the Chesapeake, the Catawobas living above the village of Athens, (Tioga Point.) upon the river to which they have given their name in North and South Carolina, and the Cherokees upon the Tennessee, and east bank of the Mississippi.

formidable, numerically, as some of the other tribes, guarded the eastern entrance to the confederacy.-Ironnois designated themselves. Ho de-no-sau-nee, Severas per ig keepers of the western door, as the quest. Mohanks were of the eastern. Numerous trails victorious expeditions against the Cherokees and viewed by both parties.

The Nanticokes, who were situated about fourteen other Indians"

joyed the protection of the Leagne.

ait ending in k, which was a favorite termination ticokes of the Susquehanna, and have left their call. name for a river at this day upon the eastern shore for a township and Creek in Broome county, N. Y., map made at a treaty, Chughnut. Their reputation with them as soon as it was safe, after the restora- a creek, called Tradaghton, along the South side of ion of peace, to penetrate to that part of the valley as that of the Iroquois living in this vicinity.

In Smith's history, he gives an account of his the mouth of the Juniata. Above that point, he Delaware river, and up that to a point opposite places the river, with its branches, upon his map, | where Tianadera (now Unadilla) falls into the Susfrom statements given to him by the natives.

The style of the author's narrative is quaint and neculiar, even for that era, (1607-29,) and altho, broughout, there is much of self-glorification, his West side of Fort Stanwix." history is considered in the main, reliable. He calls the river flowing in at the head of the Chesapeake, both upon his map and in his book, the Sas-quesa-han nough flumen, and the people there residing,

the Sas-que-sa-han nocks. He says, "sixty of those Sus-que-sa-han nocks came to visit us with skins, bows, arrows, targets, | ents of various articles used by the Iroquois. beads and tobal co-pipes for presents. Such great and we., proportioned men are seldom seen, for they seemed like giants to the English and to their neighors, and yet of an honest and simple disposi tion. He proceeds: These are the strangest people of all those countries, both in language and aure, for their language, it may well beseem their proportions, sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves. Some have cassocks made of bears skins. One had the dialect of the other five mem- the nead of a woll hanging from his neck for an ornament; his tobacco pipe three quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird, a deer, or some such device, upon the bowl, with bows, arrows and clubs suitable to their greatness. They can number 600 warriors, and are pallisadoed in their towns to defend them from the Massawomeks-(the Iroower, as from considerations of conquois) -their mortal enemies. Five of the Chiefs his history of Virginia, published in came about of our boat. The picture of the great-

Kus-ka-ra-waoks. Their possessions were on a river | ever beheld. His arrows were five quarters long, | and displeased with an irregular harangue, because back for a quiver, his bow in the one hand and his club in the other, as is described" [in the figure upon the map.]

The dress, ornaments, weapons, the totem of the wolf's head, and the peculiar scalp lock and other particulars mentioned by Smith, but not here cited, seem to mark them as originally of Iroquois stock, rior in number, they sought no friendship nor alli-

At the time spoken of by the historian, just cited it appears that they were at enmity with the Five Nations, call by them Massawomeks, and it was not unlikely, for the purpose of defending them selves against this great race, that the latter dug the trench and constructed the fortification on the hill, now called Spanish Hill, at the head of the plain

In addition to their warfare with the Iroquois, the giant race of the Sas-que-sa han-nocks had the warlike races of the South to keep at bay, and in the wasting was which ensued, they became ei-The Mohawks, living upon the Hudson, who had ther exterminated, or the few who were left, octhe greatest reputation as warriors, but were not so cupied on the head waters of the Chesapeake, by the license of the frequeis, and paying them tribute The latter settled various tribes who had plac-By one of their figurative modes of expression, the ed-themselves under their protection, upon the lower portion of the Susquehanna, above the Chesmeaning, liter (1.), People of the Long House; the apeake, claiming that they had such right by con-

The fact that they assumed to own all the terrialong the Susquehanna, and its eastern and western tory down to the mouth of the Ohio, and east of a branches, coming together at Tioga Point, became line which will te hereafter de-cribed, and that the one great central trail from that place to the South. English agen's paid them for such land, mapped it through the heart of Pennsylvania, and over it the off, and ran a division line on paper, to that extent, imperial frequeis passed and re-passed, upon their as late as 1768, shows how their ownership was

As an additional proof that the subjugation of the At the confluence of the Susquehanna and the grant Sas-que-sa bin-nocks by the Iroquois is not a Chemung, where the converging trails from the mere hypothesis, an extract follows, from the renorth, east and west became one, was the Southern | port of Governor Thomas Dougan, to the Commitdoor to the home possessions of the Iroquois, and it fee of trade of the province of New York. Februwas surpulously guarded by the tribes living in- ary, 1687. He says, "I have sent here with what the vicinity, with the certainty of ready and effi- the Five Nations, who have conquered the Susquerient re-inforcements from all the members of the hannas, desired of the king in my Lord' Effingham's League with whom there was a direct and feasible presence, and I believe it to be of dangerous ponsecommunication by means of the net-work of trails | quence if denied " He says further, " The Five Naaust described, extending from the head waters of tions are the most warlike people in America, and the Susquehanna and Chemong, down to this point, are a bulwark between us and the French, and all

miles above Owego, near the mouth of the Choco | They go as far as the South Sea, the northwest nut Creek, and across the river at Union, and who passage of Florida, to war. (All below Virginia were tributaries of the Iroquois, acted in concert was ther called Florida, and as to the South Sea, with them, and togother they had the undisputed it was supposed to wash the westerly limit of our possession of this portion of the valley of the Sus-| continent.) In the same report we find further-"New England, in their last war with the Indians. The Nanticokes had been driven from the South. | had been ruined, had not Sir Edmond Andros (a as the Tuscaroras had been, but unlike them, they former Governor of the New York Colony) sen were never admitted into the confederacy. They over some of the Five Nations to their assistance. paid an annual tribute during peace, of fors and and indeed they are so considerable, that all the other articles of Indian traffic, and in war, furnished Indians in these parts are tributary to them I suftheir quota of warriors. As an equivalent, they en- fer no Christians to converse with them except at Albany, and that not without my license. Since I South in his fustory of Vigunia, among other came here, the people of Boston have sent them tibes he met with there, viz; the Patawomeks, presents in acknowledgement of their power and afterwards called the Potomas, and Acomacks, the Intendship, and I was forced to go with my Loid same spelling of which has commued to this Jay, Effingliam to bury his and their hatchets, which is their way of making peace. This government has of names in the language of the Indians of Virginia, always been, and still is, at a great charge to keen also speaks of the Namaquaks living on the Eastern | them peaceable and annexed to this government, shore, whom he calls the best merchants of all which is of hat moment, that upon any occasion I the savages." They were identical with the Nati- can have three or four thousand of their men at a

of Maryland, called the Namicoke river, as well as [N. Y.) may be total a map showing the cession of land made by the Iroquois at the treaty held at and another creek in Tioga. Their principal vil- Fort Satiwix (1768). They then assumed to conlage was Choconut, which is written upon an early vey " all the land east of a line commencing at or near the month of the Ohio, thence up the Ohio to tor traffic they enjoyed after their settlement upon Kutaning, above Fort Put, (Pittsburg ) thence by the Susquehanna, at the period of the negociation a direct line to the nearest fork of the Su quehanna with them by Amos Draper, for a cession of their thence through the Allegheny Mountains down the possessory claims to the soil. He engaged in trade | West Branch un'il it comes opposite the mouth of the creek and the North side of Burnett's hills to a where they lived and had their confidence, as well creek called Awandac, (Towanda,) thence down the same to the East branch of the Susquehanna (now known as the main river.) and across the discovery, at the head of the Chesipeake bay, and same and up the east side of that river to Owegs, also of a portion of the Susquehanna as far north as (so written on the map,) from thence East to the onehanna, thence to Tianadere, and up the west side of the west branch of the head thereof, and thence by a direct line to Canada Cieck, on the

This deed of cession was signed by six Sachems, representing the six nations of the confederacy. There is an express reservation in this deed, lo he benefit of the Mowhawks, of all the land occupied by them upon the Mowhawk. This consideration expressed is 10460 pounds in addition to pres-

This brings us, in order of time to the history of New York, by William Smith, published in 1757 As to their conquest and power, he says,-When the Dutch began the settlement of this country, all the Indians on Long Island and the northern shore of the Sound, on the banks of the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna rivera, were in subjection to the five nations, and within the memory of persons now living, acknowl- her way, unobserved by her mother, down the edged it by the payment of an annual tribute."

As to military glory, he adds-"No people in the world have higher notions, than these Indians purpose in her mind-she had started on a mission. of military glory. All the surrounding nations have felt the effect of their prowess, and many not only became their tributaries, but were so subjugated thoughts. It Mr. Jenks wouldn't sell her father anyby their power, that without the consent of the five | thing to drink, "there would be no more trouble." nations, they durst not commence either peace or How simple, direct the remedy. She would go to

the Chesapeake Bay, whom he calls | proportions, and he seemed the goodliest man we | much studied. They are extremely fond of method, | sion.

headed with a white, crystal like stone, in the form it is difficult to be remembered. When they anof a heart, an inch broad, and an inch and a halfor swer, they repeat the whole, reducing it into strict went to tavern keeping-stood nearly a quarter of home." more long; these he wore in a wolf's skin at his order. Their speeches are short, and the sense conveyed in strong metaphors. In conversation they are sprightly, but solemn and serious in their messages relating to public affairs. They speak with its purpose, that she was unconscious of heat or surprising force, and great propriety of gesture. The fatigue. fierceness of their countenances, the flowing blanket elevated tone, naked arm and erect stature, with a half circle of auditors, seated on the ground, and in the open air, cannot but impress upon the mind a live y idea of the ancient 'orators of Greece and Rome.13

In a discourse before the Historical Association of New York, (1811,) by DeWitt Clinton, he says: The six nations were a peculiar people, contradistinguished from the mass of Indian nations, by great attainments in policy, negotiation, eloquence and war." An interesting fact in the history of the Five Nations, is the visit of the five Sachems to ! faction, England, in the year 1710 The Court was at the time in mourning, for the Death of the Prince of stranger. Denmark. The Sachems were, therefore, dressed in black underclothes; and instead of a blanket each had a richly wrought cloth mantel, bordered with gold, thrown over his shoulders. The audiby one of the Sachems is a beautiful specimen of Don't you Levlie?" ourtesy, mingled with manly frankness and woodland nobility. In the address of her Majesty, he far lost to shame as Jenks. He blushed and lookmaintained the dignity of the powerful confederacy to which he belonged, by calling it "a strong wall" for the protection of the English colonies against the encroachment of the French. This visit is made the subject of one of those classic essays in the Speciator of that era, Vol. I., Chapter L.; also in the Tattler of May 1710.

The tribal league of the Iroquois, strengthened and bound toge her by the totemic tie, promised, by force of its organization, perpetuity. It suited, n an eminent degree, the hunter, and partially agicultural state in which they were found by our ancestors, and would doubtless have proved itself a wall of defence" against their enbjugation by any of the native tribes of the continent. But the artful appliances of the white man, and his unscrupulous policy of dismembering, and then dictating terms-divide et impera-pursued with untiring permacity, have most effectually denationalized this remarkable and once powerful confederacy.

THE FROST SPIRIT. BY J. G. WEITTIER.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes! You may trace his footsteps now On the naked woods and blasted fields, And the brown hill's withered brow. He has smitten the leaves of the grey old trees, Where their pleasant green came forth, nd the winds that follow wherever he goe Have shaken them down to earth.

From the frozen Labrador; From the icy bridge of the northern seas. Where the white hear wanders o'er; Where the fisherman's sail is stiff with ice. And the luckless forms below, In the sunless cold of the atmosphere

Into marble statues grow!

He comes, he comes-the Frost Spirit comes! And the quiet lakes shall feel The torpil touch of his free breath, And ring to the skater's heel; And the streams which danced on the broken rocks Or sang to the leaning grass Shall bow again to their winter chain.

And in mournful silence pass. He comes, he comes-the Frost Spirit comes! Let us meet him as we may, And turn with the light of the parlor fire

His evil power away; And gather closer the circle round. When the firelight dances high, And laugh as the shriek of the baffled fiend. As his sounding wing goes by!

## LITTLE LIZZY. DY T. S. ARTHUR

"It they wouldn't let him have it!" said Mis-Leslie, weeping. "O, if they wouldn't sell him ignor, there'd be no trouble! He's one of the best of men, when he doesn't drink. He never brings, attitude. liquor into the house; and he tries hard enough to keen sober, but he cannot pass Jenk's tavern."

Mrs. Leslie was talking with a sympathizing ed the tavern would burn down, and that, for her part, she didn't feel any too good to apply fire to the place herself. Mrs. Leslie sighed, and wiped away the tears with hir check apron.

"It is hard, indeed, it is," she marmured, ' to see a man like Jenks growing richer every day out of the earnings of poor working men, whose families are in want of bread. For every sixpence that goes over the counter some one is made poorer-to some heart is given a throb of pain."

"It's a downright shame!" exclaimed the neighbor, indignantly. "If I had my way with the la zy, good-for-nothing fellow, I'd see that he did something useful, if it was to break atone on the road. Were it my husband, instead of yours, that he enticed into his bar, depend on't he'd get him self into trouble."

While this conversation was going on, a little girl, not over ten years of age, sat listening atten tively. After a while, she went quietly from the room, and throwing her apron over her head, took

Where was little Lizzy going? There was a O. if they wouldn't sell him liquor?" These earnest, tearful words of her mother had filled her Mr. Jenks, and ask him not to let her father have As to their eloquence, he says-" The art of publany more liquor, and then all would be well again. lic speaking is in high esteem among them, and Auless, innocent child! And this was her mis-

The tavern kept by Jenks, the laziest man in Milanville-he was too lazy to work, and therefore a mile from the poor tenement occupied by the Lealies. Toward this point, under a hot and sultry sun, little Lizzy made her way, her mind so filled with

Not long before, a graveller alighted at the tavern. After giving directions to have his horse ted he entered the bar room and went up to where Jenks stood behind the counter.

" Have something to drink ?" inquired the land-

"I'll take a glass of water, if you please." Jenks could not hide the difference at once felt toward the stranger. Very deliberately he set a pitcher and glass upon the counter, and then turned partly away. The stranger poured out a full turnbler of water, and drank it off with an air of satis

" is it?" was returned, somewhat uncourteously "I call it good water, don't you?"

"Never drank water by itself" As Jenks said this, he winked to one of his good customers, who ence they had with the Queen, was of a very so- was lounging in the bar. "In fact, it's so long lemn and imposing character. The speech made since I drank any water, that I forgot how it tastes.

> ed confused, as he replied: " It might be better for some of us, if we had not

The man to whom this was addressed, was not so

lost our relish for pure water." "A true word spoken, my friend?" said the stranger, turning to the man, whose swollon visuge and patched, threadbare garments too plainly told the story of his sad life. "Water, pure water, bright water;' that is my motto. At never swells the face, nor inflames the eye, nor mars the countenance. I's attendants are health, thrift and hap piness. It takes not away the children's bread, nor the toiling wife's garments. Water!-it is one of God's chiefest blessings! Our triend, the landlord here, says he has forgotten how it tastes; and you have lost all relish for the refreshing draught! Ah,

might weep to hear." There was two or three customers in the bar beof them-in spite of the lan fleid's angry and sneering countenance-treated the stranger with attention and respect. Seeing this Jenks could not restrain ler, and drank a full tumbler of the pure liquor with himself; so, coming from behind the bar, he ad. a hearty zest. Then he knew him, but feigned to vanced to his side, and laying his hand quite ride ly on his shoulder, said, in a peremptory manner: a temperance lecture you can adjourn to the Town

Hall, or the Methodist Chapel." The stranger moved aside a pace or two, so that the hand of Jenks might fall from his person, and then said milly:

"There must be something wrong here, if a man may not speak in praise of water without giving oftence."

"I said you could adjourn your lecture!" The landlord's lace was now fiery red, and he spoke

with insolence and passion. "O, well, as you are president of the meeting. I suppose we must let you exercise an arbitrary power of adjumment," said the stranger, good-hu moredly. "I didn't think any one had so strong a dishke for water as to consider its praise an in-

eult." 1 At this moment a child stepped into the barfroom. Her little face flushed, and great heads of perspiration were slowly moving down her crimson cheeks. Her step elastic, her manner earnes! and her large, dark eye bright with an eager pur pose. She glanced neither to the right nor to the 1-tt, but walked up to the landlord, lifted to him her sweet voung face and said in tones that theilled

every heart but last "Please, Mr. Jenks, don't sell papa any more

" Off home with you, this instant!" exclaimed Jenks. The crimson of his face despening to a dark purple. As he spoke, he advanced towards the child, with his hands uplified in a threatening

not moving from where she stood, not taking her eyes from the landlord's countenance, " Mother neighbor, who responded by saying, that she wishtrouble. He's kind and good to us all when he doesn't dink."

"Off, I say I' shomed Jenks, now maddened beyond self control; and his band was about descending upon the little one, when the stranger caught her in his arms, excianning, as he did so, with deep emotion-

"God bless the child! No, no, precious one!" he added; "don't fear him. Plead for your fother -plead for your home. Your pention must prevait! He cannot say may to one of the little ones whose angels do always behold the face of their Father in Heaven. God bless the child! ' added the stranger, in a choking voice. "O, that the father, for whom she has come on this touching errand, were present now! If there were snything of manhood yet left in his nature, this would awak en it from its palsied eleen "

Papa, O, papa!" now cried the child, sneichforth her hands. In the next moment she was clinging to the breast of her father, who, with his arms clasped tightly around her, stood weeping and mingling his tears with those now raining from the hule one's eyes.

What an oppressive stillness pervades the room! Jenks stood subdued and bewildered, his state of ed on wonderingly, you deeply affected Quietly, and with moist eyes, the two or three drinking customers, who had been lounging in the bar, went stealthily out; and the landlord, the stranger, and a conceited musician, in the course of convergethe father and his child, were left the only immates tion. of the room.

"Come, Lizzy dear! this is no place for us," said Leslie, breaking the deep silence. "We'll go

And the unhappy inebriate took his child by the hand, and led her towards the door. But the little one held back. "Wait, papa; wait!" she said. "He hasn't pro-

mised yet. O, I wish he would promise!" "Promise her, in Heaven's name!" said the dranger.

"Promise !" said Leslie, in a stern, yet solemn voice, as he turned and fixed his eyes upon the landlord. "If I do promise, I'll keep it!" returned Jenke,

n a threatening tone, as he returned the gaze of Leslie. "Then, for God's sake, promise l' exclaimed Leslie, in a half despairing voice, "Promise, and

I'm safe !" "Be it so! May I be cursed, if ever I sell you a drop of drink at this bar, while I am the landlord of the " Siag and Hounds!"

Jenks spoke with an angry emphasis. "God be thanked!" murmured the poor drunk. ard, as he led his child away. "God be thanked ! There is hope for me vet."

Hardly had the mother of Lizzy missed her child, re she entered, leading her father by the hand. "O, mother!" she exclaimed with a joy-lit coun-

lenance, and in a voice of exultation & Mr. Jenks has " Promised what!" Hope sprung up in her heart on wild and fluttering wings, her face flushed, and

then grew deadly pale. She sat panting for a reply. "That he would never sell me another glass of licuor.' said her husband.

A pair of white hands were clasped quickly together, an ashen face was turned upwards, tearless eyes looked their thankfulness to Heaven.

"There is hope yet, Ellen," said Leslie. "Hope, hope! And O, Edward, you have said

the word." " Hope, through our child. Innocence has prevailed over vice and cruelty. She came to the strong, evil, passionate man, and in her weakness and innocence, prevailed over him. God made this is a sad confession-one which the angels her fearless and eloquent,"

A year afterwards, the stranger came again that way, and stopped at the "Stag and Hounds." As sides Le-lie, to whom this was addressed; and all before, Jenks was behind his wellfilled bar, and drinking cu-tomers came and went in numbers .-Jenks did not recognize him until he called for wabe ignorant of his identity. The stranger made no reference to the scene he had witnessed there a "See here, my friend! If you are about making | twelvemonth before, but lingered in the bar for most of the day, closely observing every one that came to drink. Leslie was not among the number.

saw here, at my last visit to Milanville?" said the stranger, speaking at last to Jenks.

"Gone to the devil, for all I care," was the land ford's rude answer, as he turned off from his ques-

" For all you care, no doubt," said the stranger to himself. "Men often speak their real thoughts in a passion." "Do you see that little white cottage away off

there, just at the edge of the wood? Two tall poplars stand in front."

Thus spoke to the stranger one who had heard him address the landlord.

"I do. What of it? he answered. "The man you asked for lives there."

"Indeed !"

"And what is more, if he keeps on as he has begun, the cottage will be all his own in another year. Jenks, here, dosn't teel any good blood for him, as you may well believe. A poor man's prospetity is regarded as so much loss to him. Leslie s a good mechanic-one of the best in Milanville. He can earn twelve dollars a week, year in and year out. I'wo hundred dollars he has already paid on his cottage; and as he is that much richer, Jenks thinks himself just so much poorer-for ail this surplus, and more too, would have gone into his till, if Lestie had not quit drinking."

"Aha! I see! Well, did Leslie, as you call him, ever try to get a drink here, since the landlord promised never to let him have another

"Twice, to my knowledge,"

" And he refused him?"

' Yes If you remember, he said in his anger, May I be cursed if I sell him another drop," "I remember it very well."

"That saved poor Leslie. Jenks is superstitious in some things. He wanted to get his custom again - for it was well worth having-and he was actually handing him the bottle one day, when I saw it and reminded him of his self-imprecation. He hesitated, looked frightened, withdrew the bottle from his bar-room, threatening at the same time to horsewhip him if ever he set a foot over his thresh-

hold again." "Poor drunkards!" mused the stranger, as he rode past the next cottage of the reformed man a couple of hours afterwards. "As the case now stands, you are only saved as by fire. All law. all protection is on the side of those who are engaged in enticing you into sin, and destroying you, body and soul. In their evil work they have free course. But for you, unhappy wretches, after they have robbed you of worldly goods, and even manhood itselt, are provided prisons and pauper homes!-And for your children"-a dark shadow swept over the stranger's face, and a shudder went through his frame. "Gan it be a Christian country in which I mental confusion scarcely enabling him to compre- | live, and such things darken the very sun at noonhend the full import of the scene; the stranger look. day ?" he added, as he sprung his horse into a gallop, and rode awiftly on.

"I have good ear, a wonderful ear," said

"So bas a jackass," replied a bystander.

 $\mathcal{A}_{i_{1}} = \mathcal{A}_{i_{2}}$